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BULLETIN OF THE STATE
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

MILITARY PAMPHLET

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This bulletin is designed to explain as fully as can be done at this time the plan for the Students' Army Training Corps. Some modifications may be necessary. Please read this bulletin carefully for answers to questions. If you do not find the information you want, write to the Registrar.

Students who expect to enter the University are urged to send their high school or college credentials to the Registrar immediately. Blank forms will be furnished upon application.

Note that the opening of the University has been postponed until October 1. Registration begins September 26. Schedules of studies will then be ready



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MILITARY PAMPHLET

I. THE STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS

Along with the enactment of the new law which provides for the drafting of all men between the ages of 18 and 45, has gone the far-reaching project for the creation of a great student army. That plan has now been formulated, and the first of October will see it put into execution throughout the United States.

The Committee on Education and Special Training, which has been entrusted by the War Department with the management of the Students' Army Training Corps, has issued the following official statement:

War Department, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1918.

STATEMENT

To: The Colleges of the United States

From: The Committee on Education and Special Training (General Staff)

The man-power bill pending in Congress definitely binds the country to the policy of consecrating its entire energy to the winning of the war as quickly as possible. It fixes the age limit from 18-45, both inclusive. It places the nation upon a war basis. The new military program, as outlined by the Secretary of War, calls for the increase of the Army by more than two million men by July 1, 1919. This will probably necessitate the mobilization of all physically fit registrants under 21, within ten months from this date. With respect to students, since they are not to be made in any sense a deferred or favored class, this means that they will practically all be assigned to active service in the field by June, 1919. The only exceptions will be certain students engaged in technical studies of military value, *e. g.*, medicine, engineering, and chemistry. Under these conditions it is obvious that schools and colleges for young men within the age limits of the new law, cannot continue to operate as under peace conditions. Fundamental changes must be made in college and school practices, in order to adapt them to effective service in this emergency.

The following statements outline the general plan under which the Students' Army Training Corps will operate under the changed conditions produced by the revision of the Selective Service Law:

1. All young men, who were planning to go to school this fall, should carry out their plans and do so. Each should go to the college of his choice, matriculate, and enter as a regular student. He will, of course, also register with his local board on the registration day set by the President. As soon as possible after registration day, probably on or about October first, opportunity will be given for all the regularly enrolled students to be inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps at the schools where they

are in attendance. Thus the corps will be organized by voluntary induction under the Selective Service Act, instead of by enlistment as previously contemplated.

The student, by voluntary induction, becomes a soldier in the United States Army, uniformed, subject to military discipline and with the pay of a private. They will simultaneously be placed on full active duty and contracts will be made as soon as possible, with the colleges for the housing, subsistence and instruction of the student soldiers.

2. Officers, uniforms, rifles and such other equipment as may be available will be furnished by the War Department, as previously announced.

3. The student-soldiers will be given military instruction under officers of the Army and will be kept under observation and test to determine their qualifications as officer-candidates, and technical experts such as engineers, chemists and doctors. After a certain period, the men will be selected according to their performance, and assigned to military duty in one of the following ways:

- (a) He may be transferred to a central officers' training camp.
- (b) He may be transferred to a non-commissioned officers' training school.
- (c) He may be assigned to the school where he is enrolled for further intensive work in a specified line for a limited specified time.
- (d) He may be assigned to the vocational training section of the Corps for technical training of military value.
- (e) He may be transferred to a cantonment for duty with troops as a private.

4. Similar sorting and reassignment of the men will be made at periodical intervals, as the requirements of the service demand. It cannot be now definitely stated how long a particular student will remain at college. This will depend on the requirements of the mobilization. In order to keep the unit at adequate strength, men will be admitted from secondary schools or transferred from Depot Brigades as the need may require.

Students will ordinarily not be permitted to remain on duty in the college units after the majority of their fellow citizens of like age have been called to military service at camp. Exception to this rule will be made, as the needs of the service require it, in the case of technical and scientific students, who will be assigned for longer periods for intensive study in specialized fields.

5. No units of the Students' Army Training Corps will, for the present be established at secondary schools, but it is hoped to provide at an early date for the extension of military instruction in such schools. The secondary schools are urged to intensify their instruction so that young men 17 and 18 years old may be qualified to enter college as promptly as possible.

6. There will be both a collegiate section and vocational section of the Students' Army Training Corps. Young men of draft age of grammar school education, will be given opportunity to enter vocational section of the Corps. At present about 27,500 men are called for this section each month. Application for voluntary induction into the vocational section should be made to the local board and an effort will be made to accommodate as many as possible of those who volunteered for this training.

Men in the vocational section will be rated and tested by the standard Army methods and those who are found to possess the requisite qualifications may be assigned for further training in the collegiate section.

7. In view of the comparatively short time during which most of the student-soldiers will remain in college and the exacting military duties awaiting them, academic instruction must necessarily be modified along lines of direct military value. The War Department will prescribe or suggest such modifications. The schedule of purely military instruction will not preclude effective academic work. It will vary to some extent in accordance with the types of academic instruction, *e. g.*, will be less in a medical school than in a college of liberal arts.

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8. The primary purpose of the Students' Army Training Corps is to utilize the executive and teaching personnel and the physical equipment of the colleges to assist in the training of our new armies. This imposes great responsibilities on the colleges and at the same time creates an exceptional opportunity for service.

The colleges are asked to devote the whole energy and educational power of the institution to the phases and lines of training desired by the Government. The problem is a new one and calls for inventiveness and adaptability as well as that spirit of coöperation which the colleges have already so abundantly shown.

9. The plan contemplates the making of contracts with all institutions having units of the Students' Army Training Corps for the housing, subsistence, and instruction of the student soldiers to take effect on or about October 1, 1918. A separate statement of this date sets forth the procedure and principles governing these contracts.

Committee on Education and Special Training.

By ROBERT I. REES,
Colonel, General Staff Corps, Chairman.

II. THE FACILITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY

Fortunately the University of Iowa finds itself on familiar ground in the process of meeting this situation. Military instruction has obtained at the University for nearly half a century. Within this period hundreds of its men have received some training in warfare and, when occasion has arisen, they have answered the call of their country with intelligence, skill, and enthusiasm. More than a thousand former students are now in active service, and considerably more than half of these are holding military commissions.

University regiment

Two years ago a branch of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was established at the University. This organization is now absorbed into the Students' Army Training Corps, at least for the period of the war. Last year the University Cadet Regiment consisted of two battalions of infantry, signal corps, sanitary detachment, etc., numbering all told, between 600 and 700 men. Four officers of the United States Army were in charge of the instruction, a captain and three non-commissioned officers. A much larger staff will be required for the coming year. The War Department has detailed as commandant of the University S. A. T. C. Captain G. W. Robertson, of the U. S. infantry. Assisting him at present are First Lieut. L. L. Rupert, adjutant; Capt. W. S. Brownell, medical corps; First Lieut. D. A. Rice, dental corps; Second Lieut. C. E. Caswell, quartermaster; Second Lieut. H. D. Barmore, air service; Second Lieut. J. A. Warden, air service; First Sergeant M. A. Kelly; Chief Trumpeter Jacob Maier. Other officers will be detailed later.

Liberal and professional courses

Furthermore, the University is equipped to provide technical instruction along all principal lines which promise immediate service for the purposes of the war. The College of Applied Science, with its extensive buildings and shops, offers work for students of college grade in engineering and chemistry; it is now also caring for several hundreds of soldiers engaged in mechanical training of various kinds. The Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy stand in the first rank among such institutions in the country, and the strong College of Liberal Arts, which offers more than 600 courses, is equipped and ready to meet the new demands. The professional colleges have at present considerable numbers of students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps; these now become automatically members of the S. A. T. C.

Armory and gymnasium

The University Armory was built in 1904 and is 80x150 feet in dimensions ;an addition, 74x160 feet for gymnasial purposes, was built in 1915. This building is equipped with all the appurtenances of armory and gymnasium, including shower baths, indoor baseball room, handball room, swimming pool, with special filtering equipment, etc. A part of the building will now be used as mess hall. The last General Assembly of Iowa authorized the erection of a large drill shed 200x400 feet in dimensions, but the construction of this building has been delayed by the present difficulty of securing structural steel.

Iowa Field

Adjacent to the Armory is the spacious athletic field of the University affording ample room for military drill, even for the large numbers of students which this year is likely to bring to the University. The athletic field contains football gridiron, baseball diamond, and a quarter-mile cinder track. Extensive concrete bleachers have been built and are constantly being enlarged; those now erected accommodate about four thousand people; additional wooden stands seat half as many more.

The University also possesses on its campus across the river adequate land for trenches, bayonet practice, and the other essentials of training in modern warfare.

Rifle range

A short distance from Iowa City a well-equipped rifle range is available for practice in sharpshooting. The range is easily accessible by trolley. Rifle practice has been for some years a special feature of the military training at the University, and the University Rifle Team has several times held the championship of the United States. It won this championship again during the last year.

Equipment

Adequate equipment in the way of rifles and other military essentials is at hand. The government expects to supply for the new body of men all the equipment of this kind that is needed.

Barracks, mess, etc.

Under the new regulations all members of the S. A. T. C. must be quartered in army barracks in groups of not less than forty or fifty men. At the University full provisions will be made for the suitable housing of student soldiers. At the outset certain University and private buildings will be employed; special barracks will be constructed as occasion arises.

The student soldiers are also to mess together in special quarters provided for this purpose. They are to be furnished with regular Army rations, or their equivalent, and those who are acquainted with the quality and quantity of food which the United States furnishes its soldiers will realize that both are fully adequate.

Other appurtenances of the usual military camp will also be provided. These will include a Y. M. C. A. "hut," either a building specially constructed or one adapted to the purpose. A separate hospital will not be necessary on account of the extensive facilities which are already present in the large University hospitals. As is the case for all students, the services of the medical staff of the hospitals are freely at the disposal of student soldiers.

III. MEMBERSHIP IN THE S. A. T. C.

Eligibility

All registered and able-bodied students of the University who are 18 years of age will be eligible for induction into the Students' Army Training Corps. No upper age limit is set. Students under 18 years of age may *enroll* in the Corps and may obtain the benefits of military instruction. These younger men, however, will not

secure full admission until they attain to military age; they will meet their own expenses as usual. High school and other preparatory students, even if they are over 18 years of age, will not be eligible for admission to the Corps. As stated above, the government hopes to make special provision as soon as possible for the instruction of the students of high schools and academies. The University maintains no preparatory department; students of its Observational High School, conducted for the training of teachers, will not be eligible for admission to the Corps. This is also true of preparatory and sub-freshman departments in all colleges.

Technicians

The University has for some months been furnishing instruction to large bodies of technicians, enlisted men who have been detailed by the government from various states for such instruction. By the first of next year each group of these men will number about 500, and similar bodies will be instructed successively until the end of the war, or so long as the government desires. Henceforward these men will form a detachment of the S. A. T. C. Students are not admitted to this detachment except by government detail.

Reserve corps

Many former students of the professional colleges are already members of Enlisted Reserve Corps. These Corps, the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Dental Enlisted Reserve Corps, and the Engineering Enlisted Reserve Corps, are now to be transferred to the S. A. T. C. of the University. Students of these technical subjects who have not previously enlisted in the Reserve Corps will now be placed on the same footing as the enlisted men, though their status is perhaps not quite so definite. They will be "under observation and test," and, if the quality of their work is satisfactory, they will be ordered by the Government to remain in special training until they are competent to render the technical service which is desired of them.

How to enter the S. A. T. C.

In order to secure membership in the Students' Army Training Corps, the first step of the candidate should be to register in his home town on September 12, provided he has not already done so at some previous date of registration; if he is not 21 years of age, September 12, of course, will be his first opportunity to register.

The second step is to secure admission as a student of the University. Stated broadly, the requirement for admission to the University and to the S. A. T. C. is the completion of not less than a four-years high school course. A student who desires admission should forward at once to the Registrar a formal certificate of the principal of his high school to his having completed the high school course. A blank form for this purpose may be obtained upon application. Upon receipt of these credentials and their acceptance, an admission card will be filed, and no further steps need be taken until the student reaches the University. He should plan to be at Iowa City by Thursday, September 26, or at all events before the close of that week, in order that his registration and the arrangement of his schedule may be completed. Those who arrive late may find themselves considerably inconvenienced by pressure of the large number of students trying to register at once.

Entrance to the Students' Army Training Corps will be by "voluntary induction" directly after entrance to the University. No one will be compelled to become a member of the Corps, but it is to be expected that all eligible men will do so. The precise method of induction has not yet been announced. It will consist in signing a formal application, and will include a medical examination.

The medical examination will be given by local physicians duly authorized by the government. In the main the examination will probably be of the same nature as that given to every man drafted for military service. Although specific announcement has not been made, it seems probable that a special assignment for remedial work will be made in the case of men who have some slight physical deficiencies. The gymnasial facilities of the University and the hospitals and dental infirmary will be valuable adjuncts in affecting cures of such defects, to the permanent advantage of the men.

IV. COURSES OF STUDY

In the large, the courses and subjects of study for members of the Students' Army Training Corps are prescribed by the Government. Much freedom, however, is given in arranging individual courses.

Military instruction

Except as noted below actual military instruction will occupy 11 hours a week of the student's time, including practical instruction, theoretical military instruction, and physical training.

Attention should be called to the fact that great advantage results from drilling where relative large numbers may participate. Participation in battalion drill and field manœuvres with hundreds or thousands of soldiers affects not only the morale but the actual efficiency of the training gained in a given time. The thrill of large troop movements gives an inspiration that carries the soldier through the long tedium of platoon and individual drill. The Military Band will be one of the inspiring features of the University cantonment. The present director has developed one of the best bands in the country. For two summers it has been greeted by large audiences in tours through Iowa and adjacent states.

Academic studies

Each student is also expected to take 42 hours of study in allied subjects. This 42 hours includes lectures, recitations, laboratory instruction, and the necessary preparation, each hour of lecture or recitation ordinarily requiring two hours of supervised study. Thus, in terms of semester-hours as employed by the University the number will be 14.

Members of the S. A. T. C. are required to pursue the equivalent of a special three-hours course on "War Aims," the three hours being a part of the 14 above mentioned. The course on "War Aims" will be conducted in accordance with the special syllabi provided by the government. It will be supervised by a member of the faculty and its lectures will be drawn from various departments of the University. (See below under *Professional courses*.)

Non-technical students of the S. A. T. C. will be expected to take in addition 11 hours of academic subjects. Eight of these hours are to be taken from the following list:

English	Astronomy
French	Hygiene
German	Sanitation
Mathematics	Descriptive geometry
Physics	Mechanical and freehand drawing
Chemistry	Surveying
Biology	Economics
Geology	Accounting
Geography	History
Meteorology	International law
Psychology	Military law and government
Topography and map making	

In addition to these eight academic hours, three more are to be taken as free electives either from subjects in the list named above or in some other allied subject duly approved by the Committee on Education and Special Training.

Professional courses

Of course the above list does not concern technical students in professional colleges. Students who have pursued for one year such studies as form part of the program of preparation for the Chemical Warfare Service Corps, the Medical Corps, the Engineering Corps, the Ordnance Corps, or other technical branches of the service, pursue the work regularly prescribed in their several colleges. For such students the period of military drill may be reduced to not less than six hours a week, and substitution may be made of a corresponding of additional hours of instruction in approved technical subjects. Third and fourth year men in technical colleges may be excused from the three hours "war aims" course where the intensive professional work seems to demand.

On account of the multiplicity of details necessarily involved in working out these new plans the complete schedules of studies probably will not be ready before the actual opening of registration. Such schedules, prepared on the former basis of work and already in course of printing, have been recalled for further revision. Old students should be on hand this year a longer time than usual before the actual opening of college. Registration begins September 26.

Opening of University

For similar reasons the opening of the University has been postponed from September 16 to October 1. At this date everything will be in readiness, and the work will begin promptly at the time set for the initiation of the Government's program.

Daily routine

A daily routine similar to that of United States cantonments will be maintained for all members of the S. A. T. C. The following is a tentative schedule subject to future revision:

6:45 A. M.	Reveille
7:00 A. M.	Mess
7:30-9:30 A. M.	Drill
9:30-12:30 A. M.	Class room
12:30 P. M.	Mess

1:30-4:30 P. M.	Class room
4:30-5:30 P. M.	Athletics
5:30 P. M.	Retreat
6:00 P. M.	Mess
7:30-9:30 P. M.	Supervised study
10:00 P. M.	Taps

Students will be under regular military law and discipline twenty-four hours a day. Vacations, holidays, and other release from camp duties will be given only upon formal leave. The collegiate year, under the new regulations, will be twelve months in length, with quadrimester division of the work. Short recesses will be allowed between quarters.

Courses for older men

Many mature men of draft age have expressed a desire to serve the government in a highly specialized capacity which conforms to their previous experience and training,—in the quarter-master department, the ordnance department, etc.

Such men may find it wise to analyze their own experience and training with a view toward selecting courses in the University curriculum during the autumn quarter which will qualify in such a way as to make it possible for the government to use them when they are drafted in the next call. At present the University has no definite information as to possibilities in the way of obtaining commissions.

IV. DISPENSATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Since the members of the Students' Army Training Corps are *de facto* soldiers in the United States Army, the Government undertakes the expenses of their training for military service. This governmental dispensation displays itself in four phases:

1. All inducted members of the S. A. T. C. receive the regular pay of privates, \$30.00 a month.
2. All members of the Corps are furnished with housing and subsistence (*i. e.* room and board). The regular mess, which is to be provided by the Government through the University, is to conform essentially to the regular army rations.
3. The Government pays each member's tuition fee.
4. The government supplies a regular military uniform which will probably consist of the following:
 - 1 Overcoat of Olive Drab, Woolen

- 2 Coats of Olive Drab, Cotton
- 2 Pairs Breeches of Olive Drab, Cotton
- 1 Hat, Service
- 1 Hat Cord, red, white and blue
- 1 Leggings, Canvass, pair
- 1 Shoes, russet, pair

Undergarments must be supplied by the individual. Students who contemplate joining the S. A. T. C. should not bring with them to Iowa City anything more than immediately necessary articles of clothing. Trunks should not be brought. The uniform provided by the Government must be worn at all times.

Boys under 18

Students under 18 who are enrolled rather than inducted into the S. A. T. C. will not be supplied by the government with uniform, subsistence, etc. until they attain to military age. However, they may purchase uniforms and enter the barracks. Upon attaining military age and being registered they will enjoy the full benefits provided by the Government. Each member of the Corps will be required to take good care of his uniform, arms, and equipment, this instruction being considered an essential part of the training.

So far as the University is now aware, books and similar material will not be furnished by the government.

Members of the Corps will wear special collar insignia denoting their status.

VI. THE CALL INTO ACTIVE SERVICE

The official statement set forth above explains, in sections 3 and 4, the method of assignment of student soldiers to military duty. The University has no further information at the present time. Assurance has been given that members of the S. A. T. C. are not likely to be limited in the choice of the branch of service that they wish to enter to any greater extent than would have been the case if they had not been inducted into the Corps. Their preferences will be considered except where urgent military needs require a different course.

As stated above, professional students of medicine, engineering, chemistry, etc., may be detailed for a specified limited period for further training in their chosen work.

The fact that all men now liable to draft may be called into service by the end of this academic year should not discourage eligible men from seeking admission to college and induction in the Students' Army Training Corps. Opportunity is offered for every such boy to obtain, virtually without the least cost to himself, what may be called a segment of a higher education. This in itself is worth while.

More important still under the circumstances is the fact that by joining the S. A. T. C. he will be placing himself in line for higher service as a commissioned officer. According to various estimates the War Department will need immediately for our new army from 100,000 to 140,000 commissioned officers. A large part of these must come from the colleges and universities, as in the past. The following statement has been made by the War Department in an earlier bulletin: "The presumption is that, for the next year, the largest proportion of the student body reaching twenty-one years will be required to supply a large part of the officers needed for the national army. It is understood that at least four or five times as many officers will be required as the total number of students who will graduate from all American colleges and universities. Enlistment in the Students' Army Training Corps, therefore, while it does not hold out any promise of an officer's commission, is at the present time the plainest road leading in that direction."

VII. THE ROLE WHICH WOMEN PLAY

The conspicuous part which men must play in the grim business of war is not likely to blind any observer of the times to the equally important rôle of women. No longer are women content to sit in seclusion at home, while the men struggle in the field. If this war has shown us anything, it is the immense service which women can render, not, indeed, in the front line trenches but in positions both of toil and of danger close to the first reserves. Whether in hostess-house or in the home, in munition factory or in the office, in the hospital or in Red Cross sewing-room, women have rendered, are rendering, and will render in this war an indispensable service changing forever the status which they have assumed for generations past.

In the work of maintaining our educational institutions the influence of women must count for more than it ever has done before. Upon them must rest in large part the maintenance of humanistic studies; but not only in this wider service but in the auxilliary work of war their help and their training is necessary.

For them the University now offers unprecedented advantages to educate themselves for actual and immediate service. In a score of departments to-day they may secure training in what are known as practical courses.

By means of its hospital facilities and the skilled staff of specialists in its College of Medicine, the University is undertaking to train scores of nurses for work both in war and at home. With the increase in our armed forces abroad must go a corresponding increase in the number of nurses. One American hospital in France is said to contain 50,000 beds.

Scarcely less important at the present time is the service which women must render as teachers in our schools. Hundreds of superintendents and principals will be called to the colors, and women must be trained to take their places. To meet these needs, the University has increased its facilities for the special training of teachers in administrative positions.

Not a few other courses of the University are suitable for fitting women to take the places of men in positions needing special knowledge and skill. Such courses are those in drafting and mechanical drawing, in stenography and typewriting, in radio work, in telegraphy and telephony, in accounting; there are many besides. An effort is being made in all these practical courses to fit the students not merely for examination but for actual service as soon as possible. For such work many have already been sent forward.

Of course all other branches of collegiate and professional study are also open to election by women. This bulletin is intended mainly to outline the military work of the institution, but to pass over without notice its opportunities for women would be to portray a very one-sided picture of the University.

The status of women in the University will not be far different from what it has been in the past. Currier Hall, the Annex, the Women's Gymnasium, and other special facilities will continue the same as heretofore. Women will of course be free to attend classes during any portion or during the entire period of the academic



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year. Undoubtedly the absence of long vacations will seem to be a hardship from which women might be exempted. The short recesses between quarters will afford some degree of relief. However, *c'est la guerre*, and the University authorities are confident that the young women will accept the situation cheerfully. One young woman who was asked as to her attitude replied, "We shall feel flattered."

VIII. WHAT IT ALL MEANS

The decision of the War Department to train in college this vast body of men is the most striking endorsement of higher education that history has ever recorded. Not as a matter of sentiment but with a view to cold-blooded utility this plan has been adopted. As the official statement suggests: "This imposes great responsibilities on the colleges and at the same time creates an exceptional opportunity for service." The University of Iowa will not hesitate "to devote the whole energy and educational power of the institution to the phases and lines of training desired by the Government." The future is big with promise. That we shall suffer some inconvenience is probable; perhaps it is even desirable, for out of this unified effort to build up our military resources in so lofty and intelligent a manner may hang wider influences than our vision now permits us to see. Loyalty, coöperation, and zeal are the watchwords which will lead us to the fullest achievement. The University calls upon every young man and woman in Iowa to engage in this year's work with the utmost courage and enthusiasm. It is for our country.

INFORMATION

For catalogues and other information about the University or any of its colleges or schools address:

THE REGISTRAR,
Iowa City, Iowa.

While this bulletin is printing, telegrams from Washington have reached the University establishing (1) dates for the first three quarters of S. A. T. C. year as follows: October 1 to December 21; December 30 to March 22; March 31 to June 21; (2) a special course for law students leading to definite military service. Details as to the law course may be obtained upon application.

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